NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON RESURTE

FDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU ST Polume XXXI

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING BROADWAY THEATES, Broadway, near NEW YORK THEATRE. Broadway opp

GERNAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 B THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, SES Brobe Metropolican Hotel—In Their Ethiopement, Singing, Danging and Buillingum.

PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 Wester fourth street. -- Budwoorn's Minstres. -- Etnior

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway

TONY PARTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 24 Bo

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUG seconds Hall, 472 Broadway-In a Variety of BE Laughard Ententainments, Cours of Ball Housewas, on Busine Aliva.

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooky

MOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn -- EVILLOPIAN

SEAVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg. -E

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broads Languages with THE OXY-HYDROUGH MICHOGODE daily. HEAD AND RIGHT ALM OF PROBET. Upon 1 a. N. 411 DF. M.

New York, Tuesday, November 6, 1866 THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news and markets re ert dated yesterday evening, November 5. The London Times undertakes to "expose" the

iptions of the State and city governments ork, and to "warn against the extension of political Russ'a has renewed the war in Bokbara

France has declared war against the government of Corea in Eastern Asia. The territory is tributary both to China and Japan. A number of French missionaries ave been murdered there lately.

A United States squadron is looked for in the Turkish

Queen Isabella, of Spain, offers a residence

his Holiness.

United States five-twenties were at 68 %

The Liverpool cotton market was firm, with plands at 1514d. Breadstuffs were easy.

The Cunard steamship Java, from Queenstow her 28, was reported as off Halifax yesterday afternoon set the steamer signalled proves to have been Britannic Majesty's ship Favorite, trom Quebec.

THE CITY

Congressional and gubernaterial elections take place to day in the States of New York, Massachusetts, New Jer sey, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnerota, Misrouri Kansas, Maryland, Delaware and Nevada. The polis in thi se at fifty-one minutes after four in the after

stes named above.

Pive officers of the Japanese navy are now stopping the purpose of studying the language, customs and arm; and navy systems of the United States.

d case relative to the will es called in the Supreme Court, Carcuit, lay; but as counsel was not ready to proceed, it wa d until to-morrow, when the trial will positive noed. A grand array of counsel is engaged

ed by Judge Brady, of the Court of Co m transferring the newly created capital sto rporation—about eight million dollars. pital was four millions, but at a late mee ubled with an understanding, it is alleged, it stock should not be put into market for lating from July, 1966. The complaint set for tock was being disposed of contrary to this, and an injunction was therefore granted.

Gold closed at 148% a %. s remained quiet, but steady news, and advanced to \$1 31, but receded to \$1 28 at the plose. Pork was dull and nominal. Beef was steady. Jard was in fair-demand and firm. Whiskey was steady. Freights without decided change, though rates to Liverool for cotton were higher.
The market for beef cattle ruled comparatively steady

yesterday, though at the opening there was a firmer feel-ing, but towards the close, under liberal offerings and a ing, but towards the close, under liberal offerings and a moderate demand, the market closed at about last week's prices, 17c, being the top price. Good cattle commanded 16c, a 1656a, generally at the inside price, and me-dium cattle at 15c. The quality of the offerings was fair, though there were quite a number of common cattle on sale which sold all the way from so, to 12c. Milch from private families, few having sold as high as \$140. the range of fancy cown being from \$100 to \$150. calves remained steady with a fair demand; choice brought 17c, while prime realized 135c. Sheep and lambs, notwithstanding the energous receipts, have been more freely disposed of at about previous prices, sheep bringing 6c a 6 sc. to 7c., and lambs 6c a 8c. The hog market has declined Me. per ih, but sold freely at the reduction. There were none in the pens s. of 94c. a 94c., and common and rough 9c. a 94c. The total receipts were 6.630 beeves, 91 milel. cows, 1,126 wals, 32,536 sheep and lambs, and 2,126 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our city of Mexico correspondence is dated October 24, and our de-patches from Vera Cruz via New Orleans are dated October 26. They contain news of the most exciting interest. Maximilian appointed Marsha Vera Cruz on the 21st, going a roundabout way to avoid meeting General Castleneau, who was at the same time on route from Vera Cruz to Mexico. The Ministry, upon hearing of the appointment of Bazaine, immediately tesigned. Castleneau arrived at the capital on the 22d, and took upon himself the administration of the government. An Austrian frigate at Vera (run was awaiting Maximilian)'s arrival to depart for Europe. General Castleneau, it is understood, brought orders to Maximilian to turn his empire over to Bazaine. General Sherman and Colonel Campbell, our Mexican Minister. will sall for steamer Susquehanna in a few days, to

assume a protectorate over that republic until a general election for President and Coopers's can be had. Despatches from Rie Janeiro, dated October 10, state that another battle took place at Fort Curapaity on the 22d of September. The allies attempted, with the aid of their gunboats, to storm the fort, but were compelled. to retire after having sustained a loss of five thousand men and baving several gunboate dimbed. General

Oriental army.

The flaitimore troubles have been satisfactorily compromised through the interposition of General Grant.

It has been agreed by both parties that there should be appointed a conservative judge and clerk of elections in appointed a conservance using and clerk of elections in each election district, to co-operate with the judges and storks already appointed. In the meantime the new Commissioners will remain in jail, it having been decided that the warden of the jail is not bound to return the writ of habean corpus sued out in their favor in less than three days. Two thousand

the city. No troops had arrived from rines at that pince were under orders to leave at a ment's notice. Two trains were kept in readiness,

in up, ready to transport them. for complicity in the Feman invasion. He was a boy of fifteen, and was acquitted. A new trial for h and McMahon will be applied for during the Mr. Harrison, the Queen's counsel, received an ymous letter from Cincinnati, detailing the intenentence of Lynch and McMahon. Considerable disaction prevailed among the Catholics at the acqui rday night, during a Fonian der saturacy mgm, arms of the captured arms roces secasion of the arrival of the captured arms roces armed by order of President Johnson. Kass ma among the Brothechood were held in Buffalo and i

yesterday afternoon at Ballantine's brewery, Newark. He was walking under a dummy, which was leaded with two barrels of bricks, when the rope which supported

sive franchise from the City Council of Indianapolis for fifty years for the construction of water works to supply

burned down on Sunday; loss \$10,000. The resident John Gager, in Poughkeepsie, caught fire from explosion of a gasomotor, but was only slightly inju lett, at Looks' Mills, Maine, were burned on Friday. The

speradoes, in which Goss was killed and Philli led. Goss was candidate for State Au

A fire broke out on Sunday night in a grocery sto Nashville, and damaged or destroyed three other ings adjoining, among them the Varieties theatre. shville, and damaged or des

William Burr, one of the most proloston, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy. Eight men were arcested in Warsaw, Ky., on Sa

maitreating negroes, and taken to Louisville, sed in the military prison. ernor Ward, of New Jersey, has appointed The

day, November 29, as Thanksgiving Day.

The Pacific Railroad excursionists have rete

The deaths by cholors in Concurati still ave

The State elections of this day, involving ninety-one members of Congress, will, we doubt not, be decisive against the President's Southern restoration policy and in favor of the pending constitutional amendment. It is highly probable that with this day's setting oun there will be secured a two-thirds majority in Congress, as now constituted, to the end of Prosint Johnson's term of office. He will, there fore, have nothing to gain or hope for, but everything to lose, from any further res to the amendment as the ultimatum of the North to the unrecognized State organizations of the South. If he is really a man of the peo ple and disposed to yield a ready complia to the will of the people, as from all his prosions we must believe him to be, he will proceed without further loss of time to tack ship and sail with the wind and tide of public

To this end, if Mr. Johnson were to exerci his powerful influence in the South in favor of the ratification of the amendment, he would be pursuing the wisest statesmanship under the circumstances; but in any event, with the next Congress, from the States now represented, secured by a two-thirds vote against him, he cannot, with any assurance of safety to the South or peace to the country, continue a conflict with Congress which will have been decided in favor of the amendment by the po tential voice of the North. The least that he can do as a reasonable man, in his responsible position, will be to waive all further opposition in any shape, and let the amenda quietly take its course. If he cannot do better or go further, "this half-way house of diplomatic rest" will answer the purpose. More time will be required in this way to acco-operation; but as the tree of slowest growth produces the strongest timber it may in the end prove to be the best plan to give the States opperned as much time as they may require to bring them to an understanding of the new order of things and the great questions settled by the war.

There are twenty-seven States now rente sented in Congress; enough to ratify the constitutional amendment, including the late slave States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. The Logislatures of nearly all these States will meet this winter, and doubtless the first regular business taken up by them will be this pending constitutional amendment. Thus, before the end of the coming session of Congress, with an extra call of a Legislature or two, we may have, say, twenty-four States enrolled for the ratification, counting Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky as extremely doubtful. But these three doubtful States, or one or two of them. with one or two of the excluded States, can doubtless be secured by a little Congressions pressure in the interval to the first regular meeting of the next Congress, in December,

1867 In this connection we must not forget the bill reported from the joint Committee on Reconstruction at the last session, providing a margin of ten years' credit to the outlying States on their proportion respectively of the national debt, with their ratification of the constitutional amendment. Let that bill be passed, and the number of States necessary to make said amendment part of the federal constitution will soon be forthcoming. Then, as the constitution is the supreme law of the land, the States not embraced in the ratification will be bound by it the same as the others, and must reorganize their State constitutions and laws accordingly or be content to remain subject to the federal Congress without a voice in either house.

This is the settlement which is before us, and which, with or without President Johnson's co-operation, will be made, because it is lly the ultimatum of the North. After this day's Northern elections we entertain the hope that even the old leading Bourbon politicians of the South, including the unreconstructed Governors of the outlying States, will begin to realize the fact that they have not only passed through a great war, but also a great revolution, and that the old dog-mas which in 1861 carried them off to a Southern Confederacy will never get them back into

point of view the true course for the excluded States is their adhesion to the an without further loss of time; but the case is in their hands, and it is for them to say whether they will come in now or await outside till after the next Presidential election.

Napoleon's New Projects-A Counter Check

The removal of the Marquis de Month the French legation at Lisbon is a fact full of significance. It is the first move of a game by which Napoleon proposes to retrieve the mortifying check which he has received in Germany. It is so perfectly within his control and promises such important results that it is not surprising he should be willing to sacrifice everything else to it. In comparison with the solid advantages which it offers, the fullest benefits which might have been realize from the success of his schemes in Mexico sink into insignificance. It is not therefore to be wondered at that in view of the failure of the latter, he should make all the haste pos anticipate the period which he had fixed for the evacuation of that country.

The Mexican expedition was avowed iertaken to strengthen Napoleon's positi me. Instead of effecting that object it tended naterially to weaken it. The adroit manner in which he was outmanceuvred by Bismarck still further impaired his influence. A continued series of such defeats, we need not say, would, with a people like the French, have culmi in his ruin. Hence the necessity of his cutting short his involvements on this side and of entering upon a new course of policy which would enable him to prove to the world that he is still the master mind of Europe.

Again, the absorption by Prussia of the

minor German States so disturbed the balance of power on the European continent that, independent of other considerations, it enforced a reconsideration of the position of France. It was natural that Prossia, on her side, should seek to strengthen berself against the consequences of the resentment which Napoleon felt at the manner in which he had been triffed with, and one of Bismarck's first moves after the war was brought to a close was so seek a close alliance with Russia. The prospect for France offered by this union of interests was pregnant with danger. On the assistance of England, occupied with so many sources of internal disquietude, the Emperor could place no reliance. He had to seek for fresh ele ments of support to counterbalance the formidable influences thus allied against him. Casting his eyes over the map of Europe he found in the unsettled condition of Spain the dynastic connections of Portugal precisely the combination that he needed. upon the precedents established by Bismarok, he determined to make out of weak kingdems one strong one, and giving the sovereignty of it to the ganza family so to secure his influence over it as to make it a powerful addition to the alliance which he is seeking to establish between France, Austria and Italy. The reigning family of Spain had long lost the influ ed at the Court of the Tuileries, as it has lost the respect and regard of its or people, so that a project which has for its object the placing on the Spanish throne the on-in-law of Victor Emanuel is in every way calculated to draw closer the bonds of proposed confederation and to render it equal resist the dangers by which its member are individually menaced. In order to work It out to a satisfactory conclusion the Marquis de Montholon, whose skill and tact made themselves so conspicuous in the delicate man-ner in which he handled the Mexican business, was ordered to Lisbon, and in the frest circu lar which it is announced the Emperor is about to send round to his diplomatic agents shall probably find such further developments as will satisfy our readers of the correctness

which has, no doubt, recommended it to the Emperor. He rarely if ever abond a purpose that he has once enunciated. One date and place himself at the head of the Latin race. He has satisfied himself that the population of that country are not deserving of paternal consideration; but that is no reason why he should renounce his pet idea. Should he succeed in accomplishing the purpose which he has in view in the consolidation of Spain and Portugal, he will have the satisfaction of reflecting that he will have brought within the sphere of his influence the pure and not, as in the case of the Mexicans, the mongrel-descendants of the race for which he professes such reverence.

ROTATION.-In the name of common sens and common decency, has not Fernando's ma Friday, John McCool, had enough yet? He has been Register for three years and previous to that he was an Alderman. Can nothing satisfy these cormorants of the "ring." McCool has had enough. Now let Charles " Miles O'Reilly' Halmine have a chance to best the " ring.

THE CLERGY IN POLYTICS. Nearly all the par-

sons who preached in the City of Churches on Sunday devoted their discourses to the elec-tions, recommending how their flocks should vote to-day, and denouncing the corruptions of the "ring." Politics belong not to the parsons, but to the newspapers and the political Morals and religion come properly within the province of the clergy. They know nothing about the "ring" except what they get from the newspapers, and as to the salvation of souls, no one supposes that the "ring" has any con-nection-with that. Why don't the parsons give a little attention to the theatres for example the model artists theatre on Broadway, where from five to fifty young ladies are dancing every night nearly naked, exhibiting all the beauties of nature, and its consequences. There the parsons might find something touching morals and religion. They ought to go and see this piece of practical morality, and then they would be able to tell their congregations the naked truth about it. There is Mr. Wheatley, the elegant gentleman, Wheatley the practic moralist, Wheatley, the fast growing millionaire making a fortune out of his model actists while the other associated theatres are going to the bad altogether. Here is poor Wailsok in an awful strait for want of bouses, and poor Stuart almost seedy. The parsons may le from this fact how morals and religion may be affected by the theatres, and how much more becoming subjects for their solicitude they are than the innocent elections of the immaculate

Maximilian left his capital, virtually and is Il probability formally abdicating, on October 21, and is ere now on his hom Marshal Bazaine was declared regen of Maximilian, not viceroy of Napoleon, as he wished to be, and instantly the Ministry re-sigued. General Castelneau, the messenger of on, reached the city of Mexico on October 22, having been avoided by Maximilian. It was well understood at the appital that Cas-teineau brought orders from Napoleon to Maximilian to turn his government over to his nortal enemy, Bazaine, and, to avoid so bitter

niliation, Maximilian avoided Castelneau In the meantime the French evace tinues. The whole west coast is clear of troops and the movements in the valley of Mexico wards Vera Cruz continue. The empire is virtually at an end, and Napoleon his Latin schemes on this continent to consolidate the Latin race in Southwestern Europe

The evacuation of Mexico has been for the United States, and it is only prop that the United States should be in death. The United States steamer Susque hanna is now fitting out at the Brooklyn A Yard to convey General William T. S public of Mexico, to the city of Vera Cruz, as s to sail in a few days. General Sherman and Colonel Campbell will arrive at Vera Cruz and confer with Marshal Bazaine and General Castelneau in their military and civil capacities and will with them jointly assume a protectorate over Mexico until President Juarez can provide for the holding of a general election for President and Congress. Juarez is merely a locum tenens at present, and can have no reasonable objection to this, and if he acts promptly and patriotically in ordering an election, he will be a favorite and probably successful candidate, in which case he will have a ong lease of power. The duty of both France and the United States is to hasten the tranquillity of Mexico as much as possible, and the steps now being taken will hasten this de-

The Hon. John Morrissey and the Hon. Man

The other day the Hon, Marcus Tullius Cice Stauley requested us to publish the record of certain remarkable events in the Hon. John Morrissey's adventurous career. This reques was probably made in retaliation for the rece publication in another paper, by the Hon. John Morrissey, of the record of certain equally remarkable events in the equally adven career of the Hon. Marcus Tullius Cicero Stanlay. Of course we declined to accode to request; for burglaries, robberies and such natters ought to be detected, punished and re pented of, but not revived at periods of political excitement to injure the prospects of representative men. The histories of the Ho John Morrissey and the Hon. Marcus Tulli Cicero Stanley may be as interesting as Homer's history of ancient fighters and spoilers or Fielding's history of Jonathan Wild, but that is no reason why they should be dragged before the public at this inopportune m The Hon. John Morrissey and the Hon. Murcus Tullius Cicero Stanley are distinguished leaders of the same class of society in this city, and a very powerful and influential class it is. The Hon. John Morrissey will be elected to Congress to-day, and the Hon. Marcus Tullius Cicero Stanley ought to be elected to Congress to-day, and we appeal to the Hon. Horace Greeley, who has been rained by the advocacy of Bottled Butler, to withdraw and give Stunley a

the Hon. Marcus Tullius Cicero Stanley as it is those of the Hon. John Morrissey. He is a republican, as Morrissey is a democrat, and at present he holds an important revenue office under President Johnson's administration. He wears an elegant beard and mustache, fashionable clothing and a splendid di.mond pin. His hair is elegantly curled and his manners are suave and polished. Intellectually he is as strong and as able to bear as heavy a mauling as the Hon. John Morrissey physically. The Hon. John Morrissey is as rough and rugged as the oak. The Hon. Marcus Tullius Cicero Stanley is as graceful and beautiful as the palm tree. We believe that they have both been connected with certain institutions called lotteries, and that differences of opinion in regard to the management of these institutions have divided them; but they were formed for each other, like David and Jonathan or Damon and Pythias, and should be immediately reconciled. The Hon. John Morrissey has done much to improve the morals and customs at Saratora during the past two summers, and we expect that he will pen one or two of his refined and luxurious establishments at Washington this winter, especially for the convenience of his fellow Con gressmen. As a partner he could desire no nore able and eloquent a personage than the Hon. Marons Tullins Cleero Stanley. It is a pity, therefore, that these two representative men should be separated, either by a private quarrel or the chances of an election. The Hon. Horace Greeley used to be in tayor of lotteries and edited a lottery organ, and as he has frankly declared bimself in favor of the Hen. John Morrissey, we ask him to withdraw, even at this eleventh hour, from a contest in which he has bad no possible hope of success since Bethel Butler's speech, and allow the republicans of this Congressional district to nominate and elect the Hon. Marcus Tullius Cicero Stanley, who has a classical name, a classical education and a classical face with which to offset the Hon. John Morrissey's proficiency in various ancient classical games.

MILES O'RELLY .- The question with Charles G. Halpine is now only one of the majority he is to receive. Let every independent and honest citizen who loves fair play and despises such tricks as Fernando Wood has been attempting in favor of his half-pay officer, John McCool, both work and vole to swell Mr. Halpine's majority.

REBRIA IS NEW YORK AND THE ADVANTAGES THEY Possess .- There are from five to ten thousand rebels who, having taken up their residence in New York, may vote to-day, while If they had remained in the South they would have been distranchised or their votes would have had no value politically. We need not be surprised, therefore, that so many Southerners come to this great metropolis or to They are Americans still and do not feel bere

nce of the rebellion. But by and by the turn. When the South b tored there will be a great m rs as well as a ret ople to that section of country. In the mean to this is the refuge of the rebels where they can vote and be free from the disabilities they labor under in the South.

The Revolution in England-The New Tone of the Press.

ong the masses of the people. They can est see the daily modification of thought in the remotest district of the country to which the enlightening arguments of John Bright enetrate, and they are apparently making up ir minds to face such an extension of the offrage as will make it next to universal. It is not a great while since there was a very considerable change in the way in which both the politicians and the press of England regarded American affairs. For years we were held up to the English people and the world as the Helot of nations and the reproach of civilization. Whenever an English writer wanted to round off finely his tirade against democracy, he did it with a forid reference to the United States. We were, in short, all that every people should desire not to be-ruled by ob, in a constant state of lawlessness, revolution and anarchy. But when the war had ended and the United States had come through it safely-proving that there was a greater power of endurance in our institutions than in any other, as well as the ability to marshal eforce with which no European nation could -there was a great disposition in Engto compliment us. Then the foremen of the nation could heard in praise of the American system; and the whole press, with a more or less earnest desire to seem sincere, gave in its judgment in favor of the vital power of free institutions. Now, however, the same press and politicians, feeling the influence of the tendency in England to modify the British onstitution in favor of popular institutions are beginning to revive the old plan of helding up the United States as an example of all that is bad in government. The Times leads the way, and others will follow, in depicting the present bitter political contest in its worst ight, and in pointing it out as a reason why there should be no enlargement of suffrage and as an argument in favor of the aristocratic system. It is to be hoped, now that the canvass pretty well over, that the violent men of both parties on this side the water, seeing what an argument they are thus furnis the enemies of republicanism, may modify the bitterness of their partisanship and adopt a tone more creditable to themselves and to the country in their future references other. May we not hope also that when Congress reassembles Mr. Speaker Colfax will fulfil the duties of his office with a spice of that large minded dignity by which such Speakers as Mr. Clay in former times kept the tone of debate and discussion respectful and decent. and so altogether prevented political contests from descending to the level of mere brawls. Is it too much to expect this from the Speaker ?

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE BALTIMORE TROUBLE .- After all the bluster and threats the difficulty at Baltimore has probably been amicably arranged. The move of the radicals on Saturday last made them masters of the situation, at least until after election. A persistent attempt was made yesterday to induce Judge Bartol to order an immediate return of the writ of habeas corpus issued by him on Saturday, but not served until yesterday morning. The law of the State, however, allows a period of three days within which return of the writ may be made, and the Judge refused otherwise. So the Commis sioners appointed by Governor Swann remain in jail. Through the good offices of General Grant a settlement has been effected substantially on the basis v tarily proposed by the counsel for the old week. The judges of election are to be property bolders and taxpaying citizens, and one judge and one clerk in each election precinct is to be a conservative. A ballot box is to be kept for the votes of all who for any reason are debarred from voting with the duly registered citizens. The retusal of the conservatives to nominate the judges and clerks from their party unless other conditions not specified in the terms of the compromise were conceded, looks like bad taith their part. Its only result will be to euable the radicals to give evidence by the appointments they may make of their disposition to act fairly. This arrangement affords no pretext for a riot during the election to-day, while it leaves the question of right between the two Boards open for the decision of the courts into which it has been carried.

DON'T FORGET MRS. ELEMABETH CADY STAN rox.-Don't forget, fellow citizens, that Colonel Le Grand B. Cannon has not all the field to himself for Congress in opposition to the Hon. James Brooks; but that there is another ticket up for the voters of this district, which reads

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESA.

Don't forget that Mrs. Stanton is the first lady that has presented herself for Congress unce the foundation of the government. Let be remembered, too, that her platform is free men, free women, free speech, equal rights, including not only negro's rights, but women's rights, and bear in mind, too, that a lady of er fine presence and accomplishments in the House of Representatives would wield a wholesome influence over the rough and disorderly elements of that body. Let every advocate of the women's rights platform, anyhow, vote for Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and every man who would prefer to see her elected

RISTORI IN NEW ENGLAND.-The success of Ristori in New England is hardly behind that which crowned her season in New York. The Bostonians went into raptures over her, and what is better still, they poured out their dollars liberally. The receipts for last week's performances were over fifteen thousand dollars. In Providence, where she plays to-morrow evening, there was almost a collision at the ticket office on Saturday, which necessitated the intervention of the police to keep the cager purchasers in order. From what we

en of the second New York re will be no abat m ; for we believe on and sale of seats now gol Broadway ticket office alres those of the first season. Ristori is, ind the great Reformer of the American stage. looked to the clergy to help us in its remation; but they are lost in the maze of poll-tics. However, with Ristori and Dawison we The English press and politicians feel very ensibly the revolution that is working broadly can get along without the parsons.

THE FASHIONS

OUR SPECIAL FASHIORS CORRESPONDENCE.

ting along the walls in big, stiff chairs, and solemn as people do in dentists' parlors while till it is their turn to

Rosettes are placed every where, even on the trade hala, which are very much worn on the n account of the ever encreaching chignons. Assured in my next.

The Courts To-Day.

To-day being election day the civil courts will not be in session, the law expressly providing that there shall be no equits held on election days. The calendars will be

General W. R. Price, late Chief of the Cavairy Stream and Inspector General of Cavairy, is at the Fifth Avenue Hetel. He goes to California on the Mai instant, with three hundred men of the Eighth-United States on Vally, of which he is Major.

AFFAIRS IN CINCUMMATI.

Suicide Deaths from Cholera Highway Rob-bery and Marder. Cucaxat, Nov. 5, 1868. Alexander R. V. Hirlay, M. D., of this city, committed

suicide last night of taking morphine. Disappoin in lote and intemporance had so thesettled his mi to induce him to destroy himself.

The deaths by choices now average about twenty per day in this city.

A man named Henry Debbach died this morning at the Commercial Hospital, of injuries received at the hands of five highway rebbers, who attacked him at about midnight, best him on the head, and then robbed him of a few dollars.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ex-Provisional Governor Petry publishes along Addressed to Charles W. Woodward, of Philadelphephy to a latter from that gentleman, urging Swith lim to ratify the constitutional amoudment. Governor y takes the ground that he Southern States in ruined, but cannot be dishocored and digracod, oby their own acts. He expresses the conviction the amoudment can never gain the assess of three-few of the States. He reviews bectome of the amoudment can never gain the assess of three-few of the States. He reviews bectome of the amoudment can never the service of the states. He reviews bectome of the amoudment can never the service of the states. He reviews bectome of the amount of the states of the service of the

Millipporville, Nov. 5, 1806

The constitutional amendment was referred to-day each House, with instructions to repost as soon as principle. A. H. Stephens opposes, and thinks the Leibsters should act non-edinitry on the subject, and se the question so far as Georgia, is congerned. The region of the amendment is decined cessain.

LOSS OF A NEW YORK BARK.

A cable despatch received here reports the loss and Etla Virginia, frees New York for Zanath utilimane, July 30.

FAME REMORIN BROARD TO Mr. Seems Drafts.—A report was in circulation yesterday, and published in some of the afternoon papers, to the effect that Mr. Simoon Draper was deed. We learn that he was alive at five e'clock yesterday afternoon. He is nevertheless very low, having been struck with paralysis on Sunday, and has remained unconscious ever since. There are very little hopes of his recovery. He is with his family as Whitestons, Long Island, where he spent the summer, but having been taken sick ups unable to return to his residence is this city.